

February 2011

Black History Month

An informational activity booklet

Grades 3 - 8

Contents

3 ·	MARTIN LUTHER KING
5 ·	ROSA PARKS
9 ·	EMMETT TILL
9 ·	RAY CHARLES
10 ·	JACKIE ROBINSON
12 ·	BOBBY SEALE AND HUEY NEWTON
12 ·	MALCOLM X
12 ·	JESSE OWENS
13 ·	HARRIET TUBMAN
15 ·	GEORGE WASHINGTON CARVER
15 ·	EDNA GRIFFIN

This booklet was compiled by the Iowa
Civil Rights Commission, ©2011

Martin Luther King, Jr.



Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr. was a Baptist minister from Atlanta, Georgia. He was an important public figure during the Civil Rights Movement because he was a passionate speaker, urging nonviolent protests against racial injustice in America.

Dr. King is known for helping to found the SCLC (Southern Christian Leadership Conference) and serving as its first president, leading the 1955 Montgomery Bust Boycott and helping to plan the 1963 March on Washington for Jobs and Freedom.

At the center of non-violence stands the principle of love."

-Martin Luther King, Jr.

G	S	T	M	R	E	W	O	R	C	M	I	J	B	E	I	E
Y	T	I	L	A	U	Q	E	M	E	A	M	L	R	G	T	S
G	T	S	T	S	E	T	O	R	P	M	O	M	N	E	I	C
S	S	R	D	P	S	R	M	A	O	O	O	O	O	T	N	R
L	O	E	O	I	A	A	D	A	D	N	I	G	I	O	S	K
J	A	V	N	L	M	B	B	Y	S	T	T	N	T	V	I	O
N	O	I	T	A	N	I	S	S	A	S	S	A	A	N	C	I
A	M	D	B	L	S	U	U	N	R	N	S	S	G	E	O	T
B	E	A	N	O	N	V	I	O	L	E	N	C	E	C	L	M
L	L	C	P	D	L	M	A	H	G	N	I	M	R	I	B	M
A	A	A	A	N	I	V	T	G	E	I	N	T	G	T	L	S
C	S	Y	U	R	O	S	A	P	A	R	K	S	E	S	E	C
K	H	T	C	I	V	I	L	R	I	G	H	T	S	U	A	L
B	U	S	B	O	Y	C	O	T	T	E	I	L	L	J	D	C
V	I	S	P	E	E	C	H	E	S	H	J	A	G	N	E	S
D	M	R	R	I	M	G	K	Y	W	I	V	E	O	N	R	T

Montgomery
Alabama
King

Speeches

Bus Boycott

Sermons

Protests

Discrimination

Equality

Race

Justice

SCLC

Nonviolence

Black

Segregation

Civil Rights

White

Jim Crowe

Birmingham

Moral

Vote

Assassination

Diversity

Sit ins

Minister

Values

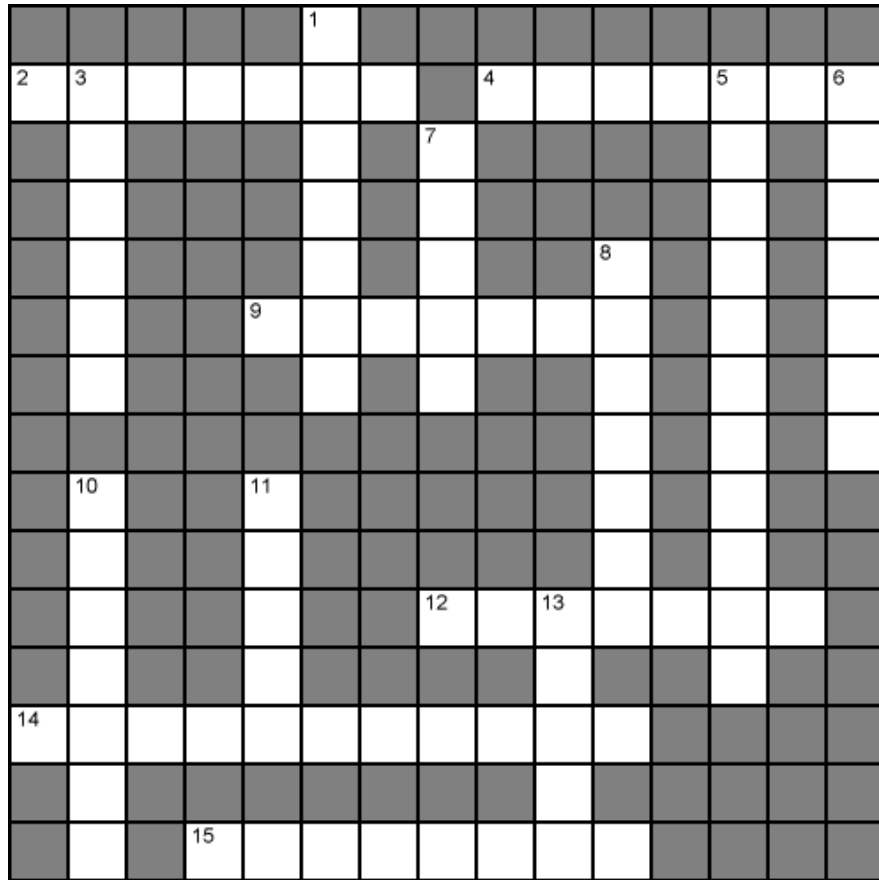
Leader

Baptist

Rosa Parks

Dream

Crossword



Across

- 2. Liberty
- 4. War he opposed
- 9. Birthplace
- 12. Fair treatment
- 14. Separation
- 15. Having the same value

Down

- 1. Refuse to do business with.
- 3. Civil _____
- 5. No violence
- 6. Where he died
- 7. "I have a _____"
- 8. Dr. King's religious affiliation
- 10. Express opposition.
- 11. He won the Nobel Prize for _____.
- 13. Coretta _____ King

Rosa Parks



Rosa Parks was an African American Civil Rights activist. She helped the civil rights movement gain momentum by refusing to give up her seat on a bus to a white person in Montgomery, Alabama on December 1, 1955.

She was actively involved with the Civil Rights Movement, and helped Martin Luther King Jr. organize a year-long boycott of the Montgomery bus system. This boycott led to the federal district court ruling that racial segregation on buses was unlawful.

Image: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rosa_Parks

WORD FIND



"I'm tired of being treated like a second-class citizen."

-Rosa Parks

Montgomery	Arrested
Boycott	Seat
Civil Rights	Refuse
Alabama	Defiance
Unlawful	Action
Jim Crow Laws	NAACP
Taxis	Parks
Bus	Rosa
White	Driver
Black	Mistreated
Segregation	Law
Inequality	Unfair
Justice	Trial
Change	

Rosa Parks



**The Mother
of
Civil Rights**

Rosa Parks Biography

Please fill in the blanks below using the word bank provided.

Unconstitutional · Bus · Boycott · Marshall · Court · Civil Rights · 1955
Segregation · African-American · Laws · Arrested · King · Alabama · Won · Man

Rosa Parks, born Rosa Louise McCauley (February 4, 1913 - October 24, 2005) was a pivotal figure in the fight for _____. She protested segregation laws in the USA. Her actions led to major reforms (changes), including a Supreme _____ ruling against segregation.

On December 1, 1955, a Montgomery, _____, bus driver ordered Mrs. Parks to give up her _____ seat to a white _____. When she refused, she was _____ and fined.

Mrs. Parks' arrest resulted in thousands of leaflets being distributed, calling for a _____ of city buses on Monday, December 5, _____. Mrs. Parks was convicted of violating local segregation _____, and the bus boycott was extended. The boycott eventually lasted for over a year. Dr. Martin Luther _____ Jr. and 89 others were arrested, tried, and convicted for conspiring to conduct the bus boycott.

After Mrs. Parks underwent a a court trial and a long series of appeals, the Supreme Court ruled (on November 13, 1956) that _____ on city buses is _____. Mrs. Parks and the others were represented by Thurgood _____ (who later became the first _____ on the Supreme Court) and other lawyers. The Supreme Court's decision resulted in the desegregation of buses. Mrs. Parks had _____.

Answers: Civil rights, Court, Alabama, Bus, Man, Arrested, Boycott, 1955, Laws, King, Segregation, Unconstitutional, Marshall, African-American, Won.

Name _____ Date _____



Rosa Parks

“The mother of the civil rights movement”

What event made Rosa Parks part of American history?

How do you think Rosa Parks influenced the civil rights movement?

What is your opinion of Rosa Parks' actions in 1955?

Emmett Till



Emmett Till was a 14 year-old boy from Chicago Illinois, who was visiting relatives in the Mississippi Delta region when he reportedly flirted with a white married woman. Several nights later, Bryant's husband Roy and his half-brother J. W. Milam, abducted Till from his great-uncle's house, and brutally tortured and murdered him.

His mother insisted on a public funeral and an open casket. More than 10,000 people attended his funeral, and the case sparked much controversy and fueled the start of the civil rights movement.

The two men were acquitted of the murder charges, but later confessed in a magazine interview.

Image: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Emmett_Till

Ray Charles



Ray Charles (September 23, 1930 – June 10, 2004) was an American musician who pioneered the genre of soul music. He was ranked 10th on Rolling Stone Magazine's "100 Greatest Artists of All Time." He is accredited for racially integrating country and pop music with his crossover success with ABC Records.

Frank Sinatra called him "the only true genius in show business."

Image: www.cmt.com

"Affluence separates people. Poverty knits 'em together. You got some sugar and I don't; I borrow some of yours. Next month you might not have any flour; well, I'll give you some of mine."

-Ray Charles

Jackie Robinson

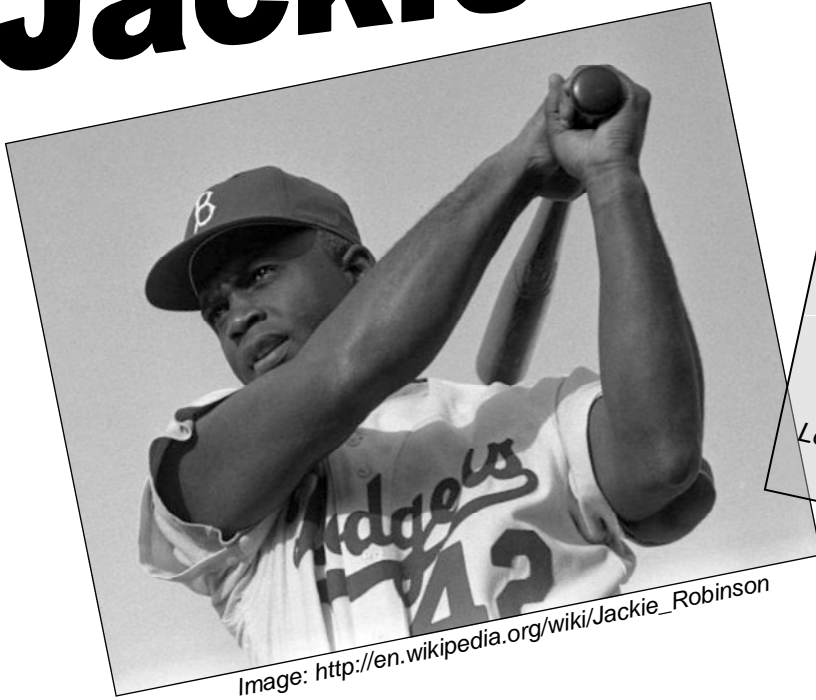


Image: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jackie_Robinson

Jackie Robinson (January 31, 1919 – October 24, 1972) was the first black Major League Baseball player of the modern era. He debuted with the Brooklyn Dodgers in 1947 and helped put an end to racial segregation in professional baseball, which had regulated black players to Negro Leagues for more than 60 years.

In addition to this cultural impact, Robinson had an exceptional baseball career. He was selected for six consecutive All-Star games and played in six World Series.

He was the first black player to win the National League Most Valuable Player award in 1949.

Life is not a spectator sport. If you're going to spend your whole life in the grandstand just watching what goes on, in my opinion you're wasting your life.

Jackie Robinson

Fill in the Blanks

Please fill in the blanks in the following paragraph with the words from the bank.

1919 • New York • lieutenant • Georgia • track • 1947 • Most Valuable • Hall of Fame • average • International • African-American • baseball • World War II • Rookie • World Series

Jackie Robinson was the first _____ man allowed to play Major League _____.

In _____, Robinson played his first major league baseball game (he played for the Brooklyn Dodgers in an exhibition game against the _____ Yankees). Robinson played with the Dodgers for 10 years; he was voted _____ of the Year in 1947, led the league with his batting _____ (.342) in 1949, and was also voted _____ Player in 1949. He played in six _____ and was the first African-American in the Baseball _____ (in 1962).

Robinson was born in the year _____ in Cairo, _____. When he was a student at UCLA (University of California at Los Angeles), he starred in baseball, football, basketball, and _____. He served in the US Army during _____ (from 1942 to 1945), finishing his term as a _____. Soon after, he played with the Montreal Royals (in the _____ League) beginning on April 18, 1946 - Robinson was the first black player in that

Answers: 1. African-American 2. Baseball 3. 1947 4. New York 5. Rookie 6. Average 7. Most valuable 8. World Series 9. Hall of Fame 10. 1919 11. Georgia 12. Track 13. World War II 14. Rookie 15. International

Bobby Seale & Huey Newton



Robert George "Bobby" Seale and Huey Newton are American Civil Rights activists who co-founded the Black Panther Party in 1966.

The Black Panther Party took a strong, sometimes militant stance against racial inequality in America.

The Party achieved national and international impact through their deep involvement in the Black Power movement and in U.S. politics of the 1960s and 70s, as the intense anti-racism of the time is today considered one of the most significant social, political and cultural currents in U.S. history.

Word Find

i n o c g m c n t s e i l o c
o o p o s a a l a l p m a p i
l i d i n c r e a a n a a g t
a t c e o e i e r g c i i b f
m a r g o r p t n i o p n e t
r g e h l a y m i d u m r t n
e e a u n v a i n l e r o n c
c r e t a l i a t i o n f e i
e g h t c o l o e b s p i n w
r e w o p k c a l b l e l e i
r s l n a a c i r e m a a t k
l m b o b b y o r b n p c l o
x o n c p l b l c f o c m k e
c o p e n e w t o n h u e y e
r e a e p e i r s t s o a n a

Black
Panther
Party
Bobby
Seale
Huey
Newton
Segregation
America
Violence
Malcolm X
Retaliation
Black Power
Oakland
California
Racism
Ten Point Program
Politics
Hutton
NAACP
FBI
Weapons

Malcolm X



Image: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Malcolm_X

Malcolm X was an African-American Muslim minister and civil rights leader who was a very prominent spokesman for the Nation of Islam. Malcolm X initially believed in racial separation rather than integration. He believed that the political system in America was immoral and blacks should refrain from voting in order to avoid sanctioning it.

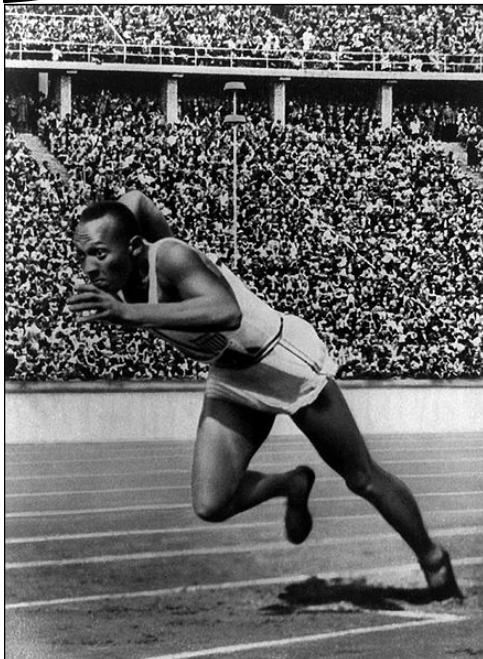
After publicly leaving the Nation of Islam, he changed his ways. He no longer believed that all white people were evil and he announced that he planned to internationalize the black struggle by taking black people's complaints against the United States before the United Nations.

At the same time he stated that his organizations were willing to work with other black organizations and with progressive white groups in the United States on voter registration, on black control of community public institutions such as schools and the police, and on other civil and political rights for black people. He began holding meetings in Harlem at which he enunciated the policies and programs of his new organizations. On a Sunday afternoon, February 21, 1965, as he began to address one such meeting, Malcolm X was assassinated.

"A man who stands for nothing will fall for anything."

- Malcolm X

Jesse Owens



Jesse Owens was an American Track and Field athlete who participated in the 1936 Olympic Games in Berlin, winning four gold medals, amidst the belief by Adolf Hitler that the Games would support his belief that the German "Aryan" people were the dominant race.

Jesse had different plans, and he became the first American track & field athlete to win four gold medals in a single Olympiad. This record stood unequaled until the 1984 Olympic Games in Los Angeles, when American Carl Lewis matched Jesse's feat.

Although others have gone on to win more gold medals than Jesse, he remains the best remembered Olympic athlete because he achieved what no Olympian before or since has accomplished.

During a time of deep-rooted segregation, he not only discredited Hitler's master race theory, but also affirmed that individual excellence, rather than race or national origin, distinguishes one man from another.

Harriet Tubman



Harriet Tubman was an African-American abolitionist and Union spy during the Civil War after she escaped from slavery. She made 13 rescue missions, rescuing more than 70 slaves using the Underground Railroad. The people she helped called her "Moses."

She was the first woman ever to lead an armed expedition, leading the Combahee River Raid, which freed more than 700 slaves. After the war, Tubman was active in the women's suffrage movement until she fell ill and was hospitalized until she died in 1913.

Image: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Harriet_Tubman

Every great dream begins with a dreamer. Always remember, you have within you the strength, the patience and the passion to reach for the stars to change the world."

-Harriet Tubman

1. In which US state was Harriet born? _____
2. In what year did Harriet Tubman escape slavery? _____
3. In what year did the Civil War begin? _____
4. In what year did the Civil War end ? _____
5. In what year did Harriet Tubman die ? _____

1. Maryland 2. 1849 3. 1861 4. 1865 5. 1913

...what is slavery?

A slave is someone who is owned by another person.

A slave has:

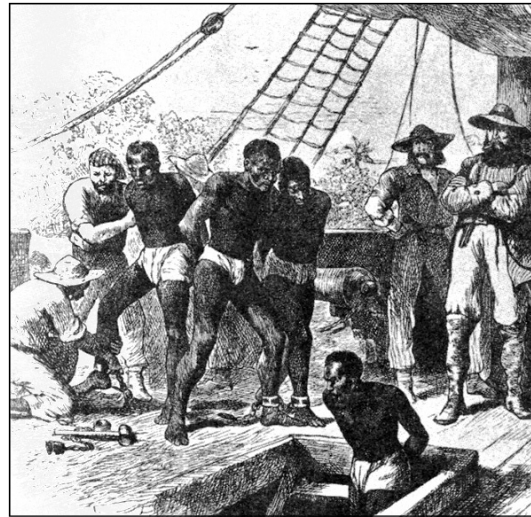
No choice

No freedom

No money

A slave has to do what is asked of him by his master, usually this is work of some kind. Slaves are punished for not following their master's orders, working too slowly, or attempting to run away

When we think of slavery today we think of the black Africans who were captured, sold into slavery and taken to the Americas to work on the plantations there.



Slavery has a very long history.

Slaves were used by the ancient Egyptians to build the pyramids and they were also used by the Romans and by the Ancient Britons.

Sadly, slavery is not a thing of the past.

In 1999, the International Labour Conference condemned the government of Myanmar (Burma) for their " ..widespread use of forced labor.." And throughout our modern world, women and young girls are forced into prostitution, while both children and adults work in near slavery conditions in sweat shops producing goods for the western world.

Edna Griffin



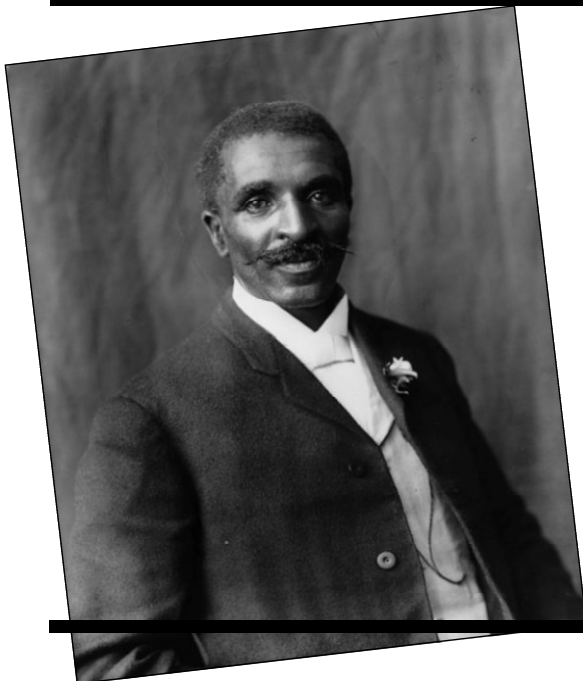
Image: www.iaahf.org

Edna M. Griffin (1909–2000) was an American civil rights pioneer and human rights activist, known as the "Rosa Parks of Iowa."

*Her court battle against the Katz Drug Store in Des Moines in 1948, *State of Iowa v. Katz*, foreshadowed the civil rights movement and was a landmark case before the Iowa Supreme Court.*

The case was the first successful enforcement of the 1884 Iowa Civil Rights act.

George Washington Carver



George Washington Carver was an American scientist, botanist, educator, and inventor. He is best known for his work in researching and promoting crops alternative to cotton, such as peanuts and sweet potatoes.

Carver wanted to help poor farmers to grow alternative crops both as a source of their own food and as a source of other products to improve their quality of life. The most popular of his 44 practical bulletins for farmers contained 105 food recipes that used peanuts.

He studied art and piano at Simpson College in Indianola, Iowa but transferred to Iowa State Agricultural College (Iowa State University) to study Botany.

Carver gained national recognition and respect as a botanist through his work at the experiment station in plant pathology and mycology at Iowa State while he was earning his master's degree.

Image: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/George_Washington_Carver

George Washington Carver

Scientist, botanist and inventor



George Washington Carver was born into slavery some time between 1861 and 1864. No record exists to confirm the date of his birth. After the abolition of slavery, Carver's former masters, Moses and Susan Carver, raised George and his brother James as their own sons, teaching them reading and writing and encouraging George's intellectual pursuits. George took his new parents' last name.

A teacher at Simpson College in Iowa, where Carver was enrolled, noticed his talent for drawing flowers and encouraged him to study botany. Carver then went to study at Iowa State Agricultural College, where, to distinguish himself from another student named George Carver, he added Washington to his name. After a master's degree at Agricultural College, Booker T. Washington invited Carver to lead the agricultural department at the famed Tuskegee Institute. He remained there for 47 years, teaching former slaves farming techniques so they could support themselves.

Carver taught his students and agricultural professionals that crop rotation, the practice of planting different crops in the same fields year to year, could help soil retain its nutrients. He created many non-food products, everything from shaving cream to shoe polish to shampoo, from plants such as peanuts, sweet potatoes and pecans.

Word scramble!

Unscramble the letters to form the word that completes the sentence.

1. Though he is often falsely credited with having invented _____, Carver did create more than 300 products using peanuts. **UTAPEN RUTBET**
2. Carver's birthplace was declared a national _____, the first ever dedicated to an African-American. **NTMEONUM**
3. Many leaders consulted with Carver over agricultural matters, from Presidents of the United States to the Crown Prince of the country of _____. **ESENWD**



3. SWEDEN

2. MONUMENT

1. PEANUT BUTTER

PEANUT BUTTER